

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please replace the paragraph of specification at page 5, lines 1-2 with the following replacement paragraph that corrects a typographical error:

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The VLANs defined in a first L2 switch chassis can be trunked to other L2 switch  
| ~~chassises~~ chassis using ordinary trunking technology, in order to increase the number of  
ports.

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Please replace the paragraph of specification at page 9, lines 5-12 with the following replacement paragraph that corrects a typographical error:

Turning now to Fig. 3, community VLAN #1 350, community VLAN #2 352, and, community VLAN #3 354 are shown. Community VLAN #1 350 is shown connected to community ports 306, and 308. Community VLAN #1 350 permits community ports connected thereto to exchange packets. For example, a packet entering L2 switch 102 from user #2 at community port 306 is transferred by community VLAN #1 350 to the other community ports, for example community ports 308, etc., connected to community VLAN #1 350, and is also transferred to all of the promiscuous ports, ports 320, 322, 324, ....

Please replace the paragraph of specification at page 11 line 28 to page 12, line 3, with the following replacement paragraph that corrects a typographical error:

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In the conceptual table "Promiscuous Port Assignment Table for Outgoing Traffic", Table 500 there is a one-to-one correspondence between a Primary VLAN number and a L3 Interface number. An L3 Interface, designated by L3 Interface Number, is usually associated to a subnet, that is to a whole group of addresses. Once the packets reach an L3 Interface, then ~~they~~they are normally routed by the router without any remaining knowledge of the Private VLANs. At the L3 Interface there is no distinction between normal traffic, and traffic coming from a private VLAN.

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